TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD HERO.

Palace and Tenement Alike Unfurl the Flag of Mourning in Honor of General Sherman.

HE WILL BE BURIED SIMPLY.

It Was His Dying Wish That Only the Usual Military Honors Be Paid to His Dust, and This Wish Will Be Respected, with St. Louis as the Burial Place.

THE BODY NOT TO LIE IN STATE.

More Than Three Thousand Messages of Sympathy Sent to the Bereaved Family, and Many Distinguished Callers at the Darkened Home.

Under the starry folds of the flag he loved so well the honored form of the dead chieftain lay at rest in the plain but pleasant chamber where he

It was a rest well carned. Eipe in his years and full sheathed in his honors, the rancors of the past faded out by the kindly hand of time and the comradeship and friendship of men whom he had once waged fierce but honest warrare with. He had lived a life plethoric with the best blessings that attend humanity and died honored and mourned by the millions of the reunited nation.

An unstained name, a deathless fame, a vault into the great unknown after a silent and heroic battle with disease that added to the lustre of his renown, who could die more happily than William Tecumseh Sherman, the mau who with prophetic eye saw death coming afar off and blanched not at the dreadful apparition? Let the drums be muffled and the flags float low, but let the hearts of the American people rejoice that they can claim such men as he, last but not least of the war's great

PALACE AND TENEMENT ALIEE. The city fluttered with the emblems of patriotic mourning as it has not done since that other great adopted citizen, General Grant, stacked his arms and lay down to die invincible.

It was not public buildings merely that hung out the colors at half mast, but thousands of private residences on the wealthy avenues, thousands of humble tenements in the squalid streets added their colors to the symbolic grief. Across the street from the plain four storled house which yesterday became a shrine for hordes of the inabitants two silken banners bordered with chape hung down. On the house itself the sombre drap ings of the doorbell were the only tokens that this was the place toward which the nation's eyes were

The dead man's family indulged in no ostenta tion of grief. They permitted no curious eyes to look upon the dead, and old comrades and the idly curious were alike barred from the chamber where

curious were alike barred from the chamber where the body lay. They went about their business quietly, and in the afternoon the four daughters went out to ride in the Park together. It was the first fresh are which they had tasked for many hours, and the demands of health were importous. Tabbutes them exceeded the day long, and there were enough of those to fill a bushel basket. The telegraph wires brought messages of sympathy from far and near, from Europe and California and Mexico and South America, as well as from the nation's capital and all sections of the country, until they numbered upward of three thousand.

In the General's office in the basement the son

thousand.

In the General's office in the basement the son and sons-in-law, assisted by Private Secretary Barrett, one of the sincerest mourners, passed a busy day reading and assorting the messages and picking out a few of the more important ones for the use of the vress. Hither came Generals Howard, slocum and Butterfield and made arrangements for the funeral, which will follow as far as possible the recently expressed wishes of the dead, who frowired upon estentation and display.

frowned upon ostentation and display.

It was decided that the body should not lie in state either in this city or in Washington. General Sherman will be more pleasantly remembered as he was in health than after his features had been ravaged by disease and suffering. The burial will not be religious but simply military, and only in St. Louis will there be services of a formal character.

A MILITARY FUNERAL,
At two o'clock on Thursday the body will be started on its journey to the Mississippi, and until then it will like where death came to it, in the second floor back chamber, guarded by the soldjers from Governor's Island and the love of the bereft

aminy.

Although a complete and defailed programme could not be arranged yesterday, Generals Howard, Slocum and Butterfield were able to got a pretty good waiting of the military procedure. outline of the military proceedings in this and gave out the following facts late last

night:—
The cortege will form at the house at one o'clock in the afternoon, and move promptly at two, in order that there may be no delay at the other end of the route. The army regulation escort proper will be under command of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, First artillery, and will consist of the various battallons of infantry regulars stationed in the richity of New York harbor; the First artillery, Luitted States Army, Dillenback's Light Battery, the four-gun batteries of the National Guard, the First. Troop of cavairy United States Army, and Troop of cavalry United States Army, and p A, National Guard. e body of General Sherman will be borne on a

caisson with an escort of honor furnished by La-rayette Post, G. A. R., surrounding the pall bearers in carriages and the body on the caisson.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers: pani Dearces:
teneral J. M. Schofield,
Rear Admiral D. L. Braine,
Reneral Thomas S. Casey,
Professor II. L. Kearlick,
General J. C. Kelton,
General H. W. Slocum,
General J. M. Corse,
General W. Swayne,
General J. M. Corse,
General W. Swayne,

After the pallbearers will come the family and relatives in carriages, and then the following:— The President and Vice President of the United

States.

Ex-Presidents of the United States.

Members of the United States Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives.

The Governor of the State and Mayor of the city of New York. Then will come escorting bodies in this order :-

First-Mambers of the Loyal Legion. Second-Uniformed posts of the Grand Army of the -Corps of cadets from West Point and the Naval Third—Corps of cadels from West Point and the Na Academy. Fourth—National Guard of the State of New York. Fifth—Delegations from various societies. Sixth—Citisens.

Sixth—Citisens.

The Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be under the personal command of General Floyd Clarkson, the regiments of the National Guard under Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and the regulars under command of Colonel Langdon: Colonel Daniel S. Brown has been placed in charge of the formation of the Grand Army division, and General Howard, who has entire charge of the military both in this city and in St. Louis, has named General Butterfield as his chief side and marshal, and these gentiemen will probably go on to St. Louis in the special train.

TO BE MET AT THE FERRY BY VETN.

City. Organizations along the route which desire to pay honor to the funeral train will be assigned to places if they communicate with General

Marshals and special aides and others than those in command of the respective divisions will be announced bereafter.

The line of march from the house to the Des-brosses street ferry has not yet been determined on.

on.

The burial, as has been already announced, will be in Calvary Cametery, St. Louis, and the funeral services will be mainly military. General Clarkson expects to have 10,000 men in line from New York and Brooklyn and 2,000 from New Jersey.

The Mayor's private secretary called on the committee last evening and offered the use of the City Hall if it was decided to have the body lie in state. The offer was declined with banks, as General The offer was declined with thanks, as Gene Sherman's wishes on this point were very explic

General Clarkson has issued orders to the Department of New York, G. A. R., announcing the

death of General Sherman and eulogizing the dead comrade of the order. General Clarkson's orders

No one more heartly grasped the hand and welcom is presence and beart the man who carried the ket or swung the sehre or pulled the lanyard or ned the yards thun did our well beloved courads, laten T. Sharman. manimed the varies than did one well beleved comrada, Wildiam T. Sherman.

Lot us, one and all, show the deep affection of our scul's fer our great leader and comrane and give a alight expression to our consciousness of loss by paying the last relibite possible to his remeline as they pass from our midst to their last resting place, in St. Louis, on Thursday next, the 19th hims.

Commanders of posts will report to these besiquanters, No. 38 Broadway, New York city, by Thesday the number of comrades who will parade and whether accompanied by a drum corps or band.

The formation on Thursday will be made promptly at one of clock, and posts arriving after that hour will have no assignment in the Grand Army column. By order of FLOYD CLARKSON.

Commander Department of New York.

W. A. Wallace, Assistant Adjutant General.

W. A. WALLACE, Assistant Adjutant General.

IN AN OAREM COFFIN.

The little Tenth avenue undertaker who has full charge of the funeral from the house to the cometery has nearly got the coffin ready, and the body will be placed in it on Tuesday morning. The coffin is to be of oak, covered with black cloth and lined with white satin. There will be plain silver bars along the side and a silver plate with the following inscription:—

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, Born February 8, 1820. Died February 14, 1891.

Died February 14, 1891.

The undertaker said that he was having great success in getting the stains of lodine out of the face, and he felt certain that when the body was placed in the coffin on Tuesday the face would look very peaceful and natural. No one but the members of the family and a few of the eld soldiers who were very close friends to the dead General will be permitted to look at the body.

Major Hoyt Shorman, of lowa, the General's youngest brother, who was attending the Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans when he was notified of his brother's dangerous condition, reached the Fifth Arenue Hotel last evening and passed the evening in the house of mourning. He expects his sen Charles from the West and they will attend the body to its last resting place.

Senator Sherman left for Washington yesterday, being called there by imperative public business. He will return on Tuesday, bringing Mrs. Sherman with him.

General Nelson A. Miles, of Chicago, also arrived

He will return on Tuesday, bringing Mrs. Sherman with him.

General Nelson A. Miles, of Chicago, also arrived with his son, and will be one of the funeral party.

Among the many callers at the house were Chaun cey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wilson, Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General; of Massachusetts; Major George M. Wheeler, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Vall, Major Bales, U. S. A., and wife; Lisutenant Commander Cheney, U. S. A.; Amos R. Eno, William D. Guthrie, Colouel H. L. Kendrick, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Brooks, U. S. A.; Carl Schutz, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Fish, John F. Scott, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, Celonel Gourand, or London; Perry Belmont, D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, William Merton Grinnell, W. H. Aspinwall and General Burnett.

This is hut a hardful of the great throng which

Merton Grinnell, W. H. Aspinwall and General Burnett.

This is but a handful of the great throng which left cards at the house. Several priests of the church to which the family belong came to tender religious consolation, and the great outpouring of sympathy was gratefully acknowledged by the more immediate mourners, who never realized until death evoked it how great a place their father held in the affections of his countrymen.

A NATION'S SYMPATHY.

Among the many messages received was one highly prized from Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), who was a valued and affectionate scout of General Sherman. It was missial amid the throng and could not be found for publication. From Minister Whitelaw Beid and various other foreign Ministers came messages of condolence acrose the sea. Other lelegrams which were received with special favor are found herewith:—

FROM MAYOR GRANT.

FROM MAYOR GRANT.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 14, 1891.
TO TECCHISH SHERMAN: BATTARY FARE HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 14, 1891.
TO IECUMSEN SHERMAN:—
I am just informed by telegraph of the death of your distinguished father from the press despatches of the morning, I was led to indulge the hope that I would, on my return from this trip in search of health again greet my old friend and neighbor. No formal announcement of my conclusive could convey to yourself and family the sense of less I feel at this moment. There has not been a single occasion since he came to live in our city when his advice and broad public spirit in all chair concerns cur weiders have not been an aid to me. I join with millions of his fellow coinstrymen in recognition of a nation's less. I am awating information free my secretary as to the arrangements for the funeral, which I hope to attend.

FROM CHIEF JUSTICE FILLE. FROM CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

To Miss Rachel Shroman:— Our sincore sympathies with you all. MELVILLE W. FULLER. PROM HENRY M. STANLEY. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

To Miss SHERMAN:—
Deep and heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable less both to you and to America.

H. M. STANLEY. JUDGE GRESHAM'S VEINUTE. CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1801.

To Mr. P. T. SHKEMAN:

I am shocked and distressed. When I saw your father three weeks ago he was cheorful and well. During and since the war he was my faithful friend. His serrowing children have my profound sympath;

W. O. GRESHAM.

FROM GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON. Washington, Feb. 14, 1891.

To the Misses Sunta, s. —
Intelligence of General Shorman's death grieves me much. I sympathize deeply with you in your great be reavement.

E. Johnston. FROM SECRETARY BUSN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891.

To Hon, John Sherman:— Washington, Feb. 14, 1891.

Permit mote express to you and through you to the family of ideneral shorman my does norrow at the loss of my old commander, comrade and friend. No words will express my grief at this irraparable loss. I can only fill with his family and his country in mourning one of our nation's greatest losders and strongest defenders in war and in peace.

FIRM RECENTARY DIALY.

FROM SECRETARY BLAINE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891. To Hen. John Sherman:

Convey to your brother's bereaved family our tenderest sympathy. A very great man has gone.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

FROM RECRETARY NOBLE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891, To Hon. JOHN SHERMAN:-The heartfelt aympathy of myself and Mrs. Noble goes forth to the family of dear General Sherman and to you. Our countrymon moure one of our and the world's greatest herees, but yours is the deeper grief for the loss of the father, brother, friund. Heaven bless you all.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

PROM MX-SECRETARY ENDICOTT. SALEM, Pab. 14, 1891. To Miss Shkrman:

I am distressed by the sad news. Accept my heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. Andleott and I mourn with you and for you. We, too, have lost a dear friend.

W. C. ENDICOTT.

FROM LAWRENCE BARRETT.

HOTEL MUTROPOLE, NEW YORK, Peb. 14, 1891.

To Mr. and the Misses Shraman.—

Let me express to you my profound sympathy in your great serrow, which is shared by one who recalls in a quarter of a contury of friendship such continued act of kindness as cannot be forgotten. I suffer with so many others a deep personal loss in General Sherman's death.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

FROM VICE PRESIDENT MORTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891. To Miss Rachel Sherman:

The nation mourns and sympathises with you all in your great sorrow. Your illustrious father's death is to Mrs. Morton, our children and myself the loss of a personal friend to whom we were devotedly attached.

LEVI P. MORTON.

FROM JUSTICE HARLAN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891. To the Misses Sherman:—
The death of my old commander causes deep sorrow to myself and household. Our sympathies are with his family in their great affliction. JOHN M. HARLAN.

FROM GENERAL BUSSELL A. ALGES.
DETROIT, Peb. 14, 1891,

Diring, 1900. A. Diring, 1900. A. To the Misses Shehman:—
Our already overburdened hearts throb with the great serrow that overwhalms and darkens your hame. "Lights out" on earth is "feweille" to the dear (central in heaven, where so many of his old command await him.
R. A. ALGER,

FROM SECRETARY TRACY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891. To P. T. SHERMAN:

In this boar of affliction you have my despect aympathy. The memory of General Shorman will be forever cherished by the American people as one of their most valued possessions.

F. TRACY.

FROM RUTHERFORD B. HAVES, CLEVELAND, Feb. 14, 1891, To the Hon, John Sherman:

I mourn with the family and kindred of General Sherman. He was beloved by me and by my family with the warment personal affection. Fexport to reach the fifth Avenue Monday.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S BIRTHPLACE. LANCASTER, Ohio. Feb. 14, 180; To P. T. SHERMAN:— Lancaster, the birthpiace and home of your illustrious father is enshroused in gloom over the sed intelligence of his death. Public action is being taken by the citizens, and the expression of sorrow is universal. The tewn is draped in mourning, and a memorial moeting will be held. All business will be suspended, and every mark of love and respect will be shown the greatest soldier of the war who first saw the hight of day in the village that now greatly reverse his memory.

W. A. S. BRAZE.
C. B. MARTIN.
J. D. MARTIN.
JOHN C. TUTHILL.
H. C. DIMKLE.
W. A. SCHGLIZ.

FROM GENERAL SCHOFFELD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891.

To Hon. John Sherman.— Washington the Design and all the members of your family sympathy in the bereavment you suffer in the loss of the General Commander who was my descreat friend, J. M. SCHOFIELD. FROM CONGRESSMAN HENDERSON.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1801.

To Hon, John Sherman:— Washington, Feb. 14, 1891, With the most profound serrow I have heard of the death of your illustrious brother and my old commander. I towed and honored him for his noble cheracter and great service, and tunier to you and his bereaved family my heartfelt sympathy. THOMAS J. HENGLESON. PROM FRANK THOMPSON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1891.

To P. T. SHERMAN:

If we can be of any service to you please command us.
We would esteem it an honor to do snything in our
power to facilitate the journey to st. Louis. how have
our sincerest sympathy.

PRANK THOMPSON,
Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad. FROM CONGRESSIAN ROOTS. LETTLE ROCK, Peb. 14, 1891.

To the Misses Sugmass:

Full of years and honor, rich in love of patriotic countrymen, his passing beyond simply promotion. I extend you sympathy.

LOUAN H. ROOTS. FROM ARCHBISHOF RESPICE. St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1891.

To Mr. P. T. SHREMAN:

Accept my heartfelt sympathy with yourself and sisters.

PETER RIGHARD KANRICK,
Archolange of St. Louis.

ing. A guard of honor of companions of this Commandery was tendered to the family, and a general mesting of the Commandery was ordered at No. 202 Broadway, at ten o'clock this morning, to take action on the death of General Sherman. Among those present yesterday were General Wager Swayns, commander: General C. A. Carleton, senior wice commander: George De F. Barlow, recorder: Lieutenant Colonel C. U. Swift, chancellor, Lieutenant Colonel George J. Gillespie, chaplain; Thomas Drumm and Major Thomas B. Abell.

chapiain; Thomas Drumm and Major Thomas B.
Aboli.

At a special encampment of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, G. A. R., yesterday, J. Humpbreys in command, Major Joseph Forbes presented suitable resolutions relating to the death of General Sherman.

Is was resolved that the officers of the post bold their command in readiness to take part in the funeral ceremonies with other Grand Army posts.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel expressing the sympathy of the order with the relatives of General Sherman and Admiral Porter.

During the services of the Brocklyn Tabernacle congregation yesterday menting at the Brocklyn Academy of Music the Rev. Dr. Talmage paused for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of General Sherman. After eulogistic expressions Dr. Talmage said:—

"There no incorest in the question being agitated

of General Sherman. After eulogistic crpressions Dr. Taimage said:—
"I have no interest in the question being agitated as to whether he was a Protestant or a Catholio. I heard his profession of fath on a memorable occasion and under peculiar circumstances. In New York, at the New England dinner, three years ago, I sat with him four hours, he on one side and the immortal and lamented Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, on the other. While the merriment of the occasion filled the air General Sherman expressed to me his respect for the religion which his new ascended wife had embraced, and his own faith in God and his confidence for the future—simple as a child, brave as a lion, sympathetic as a woman, firm as a rock, wrathful as a tempest when aroused against wrong, lovely as a June morning among his friends."

Dr. Talmage added words of hearty sympathy Dr. Talmage added words of hearty sympathy

friends."

Dr. Talmage added words of hearty sympathy with the bereaved family.

Hennerd by Methodist Byscopal Church last night back of the pulpit. The regular service was suspended and the congregation was there to listen to memorial exercises in honor of the memory of General Sherman and Admiral Porter.

Commander B. S. Osbon, of Naval Post No. 516, delivered an address culogistic of both the dead leaders. Of Admiral Porter he said:

"Porter was a man of wonderful inventive genius. It was he who made a gunboat of mud and and boards, with a smokestack of flour barrels, which he sent by the forts at Vicksburg, causing the rebel forts to fire away \$200,000 worth of gunpowder before the gunners saw upon the side of the supposed gunboat the legend, 'Deluded people, cave in.'

Mr. Osbon added some personal reminiscences of General Sherman, whom he met in Mexico while Mr. Osbon was an admiral in the Mexican service. In closing his remarks Mr. Osbon said:

"I believe that General Sherman was a Carlestian, but i wish that he had been a Methodist."

"I believe that General Sherman was a Christian, but I wish that he had been a Methodiat."

BELOVED IN WASHINGTON.

DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO KNEW HIM WELL EXPRESS THEIR SORROW AT HIS DEATH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1891 .- In no city of America is General Sherman's memory so desply revered as here at the nation's capital. For many years-a dozen or more-succeeding the war General Sherman retained his residence in Washing ton, and his tall, spare form was one of the best known of the many notable figures about town. He found Washington a congenial place. The citizens of the capital, among whom he enjoyed a

He found Washington a congenial place. The citizens of the capital, among whom he enjoyed a wide acquaintance, venerated the old here and sought constant opportunities of testifying it.

Here, too, are thousands of old soliders, many of them officers of high rank, who served with him during the war, and to this class his death comes as a personal bereavment.

GENERAL ROSECKANS' PRAISE.

I talked to-day with several of these gentlemen and I found them all bubbling over with characteristic reminiscences of the doughty old warrior.

"I recall a telegram received from General Sherman one November day in 1884," said General W. S. Rosecrans, "while I was in the Department of the Missouri. The telegram read, I start to-day for Atlanta and will make Rome how!

"And he did it, too," continued General Rosecrans. "I had known General Sherman since 1838, although I was not thrown much with him in service, In 1850 he was paying court to Miss Ewing, and after their engagement he came all the way to Newport to invite me to the wedding.

"I had always been a great admirer of General Sherman. His character as a man was one to command admiration. Of course it is difficult to select for comment thereon any particular passage of a life that was so buy and so full of great deeds."

WHEN MELICA FIRST MET HIM.

General Meige and the measure I then took of him has been fully justified. His nature was naturally genial and democratic, notwithstanding his West Point training.

"While we were talking an culisted man—an

pass been fully justined. His nature was naturally gonial and democratic, notwithstanding his West Point training.

"While we were talking an enlisted man—an Irish soldier—approached, and in rich Irish brogue asked the General to put his finger in the muzzle of his gun to see that it was clean. Sherman tried to put him off, but the Irishman insisted, when, to get rid of him. Sherman compiled and laughingly remarked, 'Now go off and mind your business,'

ness,"
"Previous to the war he had served on the Cher, okee Commission, and his experience at that timehe afterward told me, was valuable, as the Cherokee reservation was located in a large portion of
the country through which he subsequently travelled with his army. Even while in Washington he elled with his army. Even while in Washington he was continually exploring the country, and in a very short time had its topography thoroughly mapped in his mind. I may say that there never was a great general—and Shorman certainly ranks among the greatest—who did not possess this invaluable faculty, which Marmont, in his treatise on the service of war, says enables a man not only to see what lies directly before him but what lies far beyond the scope of his vision. Another valuable trait he possessed was that he reached his conclusions promptly and then acted upon them. More than one general failed to achieve greatness in the Union army because he hesitated when he should have acted.

"General Sherman socially was one of the most

when he should have acted.
"General Sherman socially was one of the most charming of men. If he was brilliant on the field of battle, in the social circle he was the prince of entertainers. His manhood was symmetrical, his talents as a general or the first rank and his fame

tatents as a general of the first rank and his rame immortal."

Few masn in Washington knew the dead soldier-better than Senator Edmunds.

"I have not," Mr. Edmunds said, "the time to recall reminiscences of General Sherman. He has so long been the cynosure of all eyes that anything I may say in regard to his character as a man and soldier would, I fear, be mere repetition. I knew him personally. He was a man of kindly feelings, generous instincts and had all the elements of greatness. This is in brief my estimate of him. In a social sense he was exceedingly entertaining, and he possessed more warmth of character than his brusque manner at times indicated. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon his military genius, for it is conceded that he stands in the front rank of generals. the front rank of generals

the front rank of generals.

"His lofty courage, patriotism and devotion to duty ought and will no doubt be an inspiration to the routh of America. The lesson of his life can never be too well learned by the generations that are to come after him. He was a typical American, and to my mind that is the highest glory to which any man may attain."

Major McKinley, author of the famous McKinley Tariff bill and a brilliant soldier in the late war, said.—

Tariff bill and a brilliant soldier in the late war, said.—

"I learned of the death of General Sherman while on my way here. It is only a hort time since he was the central figure at a dinner given in his honor by Senator John Sherman in this city, at which were congregated a number or distinguished men. He was, if possible, more entertaining and charming than ever, and was the life of the gathering. I have known him many years intimately and to me his death is a personal bereavement.

"No estimate that has been made or his character has been or can be pitched too high. He had all the elements of greatness, and his death is a national calamity."

RANSOM POST, OF ST. LOUIS, PREPARING TO RE-CEIVE THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1891.-A special meeting of Ransom Post, G. A. R., was held to-night to arrange details for the funeral of General Sherman but nothing definite was accomplished owing to the uncertainty as to when the body of the General will reach here. The following telegram was re-ceived from New York in reply to a despatch sent

this afternoon:

The family are giad to accept the offer of escent on arrival of the remains of General Sherman at St. Louis. Send delegation, if not to exceed four, to meet cortigo at Indianapolis. Generals Howard and Slogum, by request, have provided for everything from here to St. Louis. Will probably leave New York Thursday avening.

O. O. HOWARD.

The meeting was addressed by General Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, and several prominent Grand Army men, among them Colonel D. H. Dyer, George C. Bailey, H. M. Polard, Smith P. Gall, Major Picroe and Colonel L. O. Rashieur, Department Commander G. A. R. twas given out that the funeral arrangements would probably not be completed till to-morrow night, as the family of the deceased must be communicated with.

VETERANS HONOR HIS MEMORY. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1891 .- At a largely at

tended meeting of the Sons of Veterans Associa. tion of Northwestern New York, held in Amsterdam Archolanop of St. Louis.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Order of the Loyalglegion, Commandery of the State of New York, was held at the house of General Wager Swayne, No. 12 Gramercy Park, yesterday morn-

NOVEL RAPID TRANSIT FOR NEW YORK.

A Scheme for Euilding a Six Track Railroad on Land To Be Reclaimed from the

OLD AND NEW IDEAS COMBINED.

North and East Rivers.

The Carrying Out of the Plan Would Include a Broad Boulevard for Driving Purposes and the Building of New Piers on the River Front.

Mr. Alfred H. Thorp, an architect of this city, thinks he has solved the problem of rapid transit, and this afternoon he will unfold his plan to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Mr. Thorp says that Mr. Steinway has already expressed approval of his solution of the difficulty. Mr. Thorp claims the most extraordinary advantages for his scheme. He says it will give the city rapid transit by four, or six, or more tracks, with a grade everywhere on a dead level around the en-

day morning, but fell between the station platform and one of the cars.

The train passed and left him lying on the platform. He was found to be suffering from a slight injury to the left knee. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. byterian Hospital.

The injured man said he was twenty years old and lived at No. 235 East Thirteenth street.

AN "L" ROAD ENGINE BREAKS DOWN. PASSENGERS DETAINED FOR HALF AN HOUR,

UNABLE TO LEARN THE CAUSE. An engine of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad broke down at a quarter to six o'clock last evening between 116th and 125th streets, by which pas sengers going south were stalled for half an hour. well filled cars the passengers felt a sudden and severe shock and were almost shaken off their seats. The engineer applied the air brakes, reversed his engine and quickly brought the train to

At the spot where the accident happened there is a plank walk on either side of the track. Being on the fourth train behind the disabled one, I, after vainly questioning the employes on my train, who had ascertained the cause of the delay but were mysteriously pouring whispers into each other's ears, walked to the broken down train and found that what engineers call a "spring hanger" had broken.

broken.

Spring hangers support the locomotive on its truck. When this one broke the locomotive virtually dropped down on the track. And this is what caused the shock to the passongers by the train coming to a standstill so suddenly.

coming to a standstill so suddenly.

The engineer, freman and other employes of the disabled train immediately set to work to "jack-screw up" the locomotive and replace it as best they could on its truck. This was no small undertaking, with only the few tools at hand, but it was accomplished after half an hour's work. The train was then started slowly. The passengers were dropped at 116th street, and then the locomotive crawled up with its four care to the "pocket" on the curve at 110th street, where it was switched off

BARNEY BIGLIN LOSES A VALUABLE CONTRACT.

The Republican Leader Fails to Secure the Custom House Cartage Business.

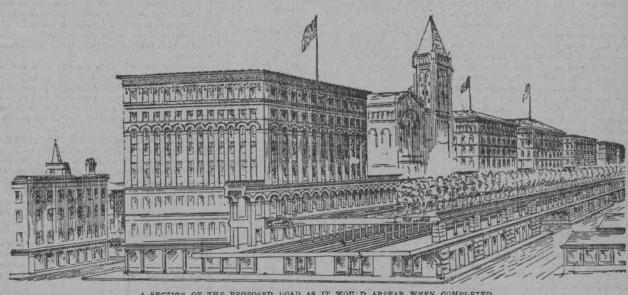
AWARDED TO A DEMOCRAT.

It Is Worth About Three Hundred Thousand Dollars and the Lowest Bidder Is a Tammany Man.

been laid aside in favor of a democrat, and a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar Custom House contract which Barney had set his heart upon is to be given to a Tammany man by a republican administration!

This news leaked out last evening. It will create the biggest kind of a row in the republican

Some three weeks ago, it will be remembered, Collector Erhardt opened bids for the cartage contract for this customs district. The contract is to



tire city, not underground, and yet without any expenditure of money for buying property.

It will not, he says, interfere with any system of sewers, pipes or streets, nor take away or obstruct

"On the contrary," he continues, "it will add to the city along the entire line of the route two en tirely new and invaluable avenues of traffic and circulation-one a boulevard, paved with asphaltum and bordered on one side by beautiful, new buildings, and on the other looking out over the rivers at a height of some thirty feet and bordered by a promenade between rows of trees, and also an entirely new and properly graded and paved street bordering the wharves and giving access to them as at present."

THE SCHEME DESCRIBED. Mr. Thorp bases his scheme on the ownership by the city of the land under the North and East rivers to an imaginary line drawn about two hundred and fifty feet from the head of the longest

"Take West street, for example," says Mr. Thorp. "I propose to fill in the river and build a new system of wharves, piers, &c., 250 feet further out on tem of wharves, piers, &c., 250 feet further out on the river lines. I should exect a two story viaduct, 100 feet wide, the east side of which would be situated say eighty feet west of the present west side of West street, leaving West street intxet and a strip for new huiding sites eighty or more feet wide between West street and the new route.

"The viaduct would be constructed of iron and masonry, a two story structure—the first story for the rallways of the rapid transit system, and the top a superb boulevard around the entire city, and connected at certain points by inclined roads with the streets of the city below.

"The platform on which the rails would be laid would be of iron beams, filled in and deadened with masonry, and at about sixteen feet above the level of the cross streets of the city, which would piers.

everywhere pass underteach it of the warves and piers.

A CHEEBFUL BAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

"The second story would be, say fourteen feet higher, or about thirty feat above the level of West street and the cross streets. This siso could be of iron and masonry construction, prepared for the sidewalks and central asphaltum driveway, and on the river side deeper channels to hold soil for the trees or shrubs, the whole bordered on the outside by a stone balustrade facility the river.

"The gallery carrying the railway tracks and deviced to rapid transit would not be closed on the river side, but entirelyspen to the river and open on both sides at every cross street, the superstructure being supported on piers and columns. It would be thus light, well ventilated and cheerful, with a constant view from the cars of the shipping and the river and at the same time protected from snow.

"This gallery would be 100 feet wide, and could

shipping and the river and at the same time pro-tected from snow.

"This gallery would be 100 feet wide, and could have six lines of railway tracks, a sidewalk, and, if required, a readway for carts, into which the sweepings from the boulevard overhead could be dumped through shoots. The gallery would be connected at stations with the lower streets and the upper boulevard by broad flights of stone stens.

steps.

'the sighty feet space between the new vinduct and the west side of West street would constitute extremely valuable building sites, the sale of which would bring in an enormous income to the city. The buildings erected thereon should be restricted by the authorities in certain respects, as to height, level of cornices, material, &c. All should be on the same line, and an arcade similar to that of the lite de Rivoli, of Paris, might be arranged at the level of the Boulevard, crossing the cross streets and forming a cantinuous covered promenade all

level of the Bonevard, crossing the cross streets and forming a continuous covered promenade all around the city.

Possibilities of the Plan.

"These buildings might, of course, rise any number of stories above the level of the boulevard, and these upper stories would be most desirable as retail shops of the best order, hotels, apartment bousses dwellings. Ac., and bordering as they would these upper stories would be most desiration as retailshops of the best order, hotels, apart ment houses, dwellings, &c., and bordering as they would on a superb elevated boulevard overlooking the rivers and shipping, and yet entirely withdrawn from the bustle and traffic, but, nevertheless, within easy access of rapid transit. The lower stories of these buildings would probably be devoted to wholesaie business, and by means of elevators all deliveries could be made from the lower stories, either to trucks on old West streat or to freight cars on the railroad at the second story. The spaces beneath the railway platform and between the crossing streets would constitute valuable storehouses at the disposal of the city. Ample apace would be available for pneumatic tubes, wires, gas pipes, &c.

"This whole system of encircling the city would be connected with the central parts of the city by a certain number of cross roads, clevated, as at present, or as much less objectionable as could be devised."

ed. Thorp believes the advantages of his scheme art. Thorp believes the advantages or his scheme to be many and various. There would, in the first place, he says, be no increasity of buying up any private property, nor of obstructing the present highways of the city. He claims that there would be more space and a greater number of tracks than are practicable by any other system and, particularly, an absolute absence of engineering difficulties. difficulties. THE DATTERY PARE PROBLEM.

THE RATTERY PARE PROBLEM.

"The great problem," says Mr. Thorp, "of getting around the Battery Park without taking away from the Battery Park without the sites for private buildings, out beyond the present shore line and reserving the first or ground floor for a promenade or extension of the park, allowing framed views of the bay through the colonnade and under the arches of the viaduot.

"The present line of exterior boundary of lands under water conveyed to the city of New York by grant dated Soptember 28, 18/1/ is on the west side of the city, on an average about nine hundred feet out from the face of the houses on West street, and it is about five hundred feet of the houses on South Street.

is about five hundred tests.

s houses on South street.

"The outer ends of the piers, in very few cases,

"The outer ends of the piers, in very few cases,

to within 250 feet of that line—so that reach out to within 259 feet of that line—so that all the space required on the rivers for this scheme already belongs to the city by grant of September 28, 1871, and has never been utilized."

TRIED TO BOARD A MOVING "L" TRAIN.

board a moving south bound train on the Third avenue elevated road at the East Sixty-seventh

and remained till the necessary repairs were made. As it was impossible to get to it, it was also impossible to learn its number or the name of the engineer. THAT STREET CLEANING SCANDAL.

FLANAGAN'S CHARGES MAY BE TURNED OVER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. The hotel men of the "tenderloin district" had nothing to say Saturday concerncharges which Foreman Flanagan has made against Superintendent Morrison, of the Street Cleaning Department. Flanagan charges Superintendent Morrison with having taken "tips" from the hotel men to clean away the snow and slush from their street fronts, while those proprietors

their street fronts, while those proprietors who failed or refused to pay found the snow and slush standing before their doors. But all the proprietors of the "tenderloin district" told me yesterday that they had never heard "of such a thing."

I found street Cleaning Commissioner Beattle at his residence. He favored me with a few moments' conversation as to the latest scandal in his department.

"These are the facts in the case," said the Commissioner:—"Some time ago Superintendent Morrison reported Foreman Flanagan for neglect of duty. He was suspended, as is usual in such cases, and then given time to clear himself. Instead of doing so he simply made wild charges against the integrity of Superintendent Morrison. He was then given two weeks' more time in which to substantiate or withdraw these charges. He did neither, and was consequently summarily dismissed for conduct unbecoming a city officer. Since his dismissal, however, Flanagan has preferred his charges, and they are now being examined by the department.

"We never do anything in a hurry in my department, but I do not mind saying that if the charges of Flanagan are substantiated I will turn the papers in the case over to the District Attorney for him to take the proper action."

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

of the New York Infirmary, at Livingston place and Fifteenth street, was formally opened Saturday From half-past two o'clock until six the house was crowded with visitors interested in the higher



THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

college and then given into the charge of the pretty students who attend the institution. These latter guided the visitors through the admirably equipped chemical, physiological and pathological laboratories and the dissecting room.

The total cust of the building and improvements thus far have been 803,000. There is still required to pay off the indebtedness about \$12,000. Ninety young women attend the college.

UNFIT FOOD DESTROYED.

President Wilson, of the Board of Health, will make his annual report this week. It will show that there is a surplus in the treasury of \$4,000. During the past year 1,200,000 pounds of meat and fish were destroyed as unfit for food. There were also destroyed 1,055,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables for the same reason. The total inspections of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables amounted to 102,230. Of milk 97,000 specimens were examined by the Board's inspectors. There were 220 arrests, 244 convictions, 41 cases are pending and 14 were discharged. The fines collected amounted to \$7,400. There are in the city 5,000 stores where milk is sold. During the past year 1,200,000 pounds of meat and

nilk is sold.

Since November 4,200 cases of measles have been eported to the department. A remarkable fact in onnection therewith is that the bulk of the cases recrease protein from the annexed district and Harsen. The health of the city, he says, shows a marked improvement over what it was a year ago

MORE WIRE THIEVES CAUGHT.

Three more wire thieves who have recently caused telephone and telegraph companies much the space required on the rivers for this scheme lifeady belongs to the city by grant of September 8, 1871, and has never been utilized."

CRIED TO BOARD A MCVING "L" TRAIN.

Stephen Morton, a young man, attempted to card a moving south bound train on the Third venue clevated road at the East Sixty-seventh itsest station at a quarter past two o'clock yester.

Trouble have come to grief. They are John Kennedy, sixteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, and William Hawk, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street. The boys were captured on Saturday afternoon by Policeman Dowling. Of the West Twentisth street, the street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, eighteen years old, of No. 251 West Sixteenth street, John Boyle, e trouble have come to grief. They are John Ken-

run for three years from February 23, and is supposed to be worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000, according to the estimates of experienced Custom House officials. Exact figures are not attainable, because no contractor has ever been willing to reveal just what the contract is worth. The work to be done is the conveying to and

from the Public Stores of every package of imported merchandise which has to be sent to the Appraiser's Department for examination. The law requires that the contract shall be given to the responsible bidder who will do the cartage at the lowest charges to the merchants and importers who are the consignees of the goods to be landed. DIGLIN WANTED IT. There were eight competitors, and each bid was opened in the presence of the others so that there

should be no chance to manipulate the figures afterward. Among the bidders were Bernard Biglin, the local republican leader, and Thomas A. Briggs, the warehouseman, who is a democrat and who now holds the contract, partly because he got it now holds the contract, partly because he got it under a democratic administration and partly because his bid was the lowest.

Barney Bighin was particularly anxious to get the contract. Ever since the matter has been in abevance, it is said, he has had his friends besieging the Collector in his behalf.

Judge Patterson, the chairman of the Executiva Committee of the Republican County Committee, and other influential republicans have called to see Colonel Erhardt to intercede for Barney, but to every one the Collector has said he should recommend the lowest responsible bidder.

A COMPLICATED QUESTION.

There are so many varieties of articles to be carted enumerated in the specifications that it is a complicated and intricate matter to compare all

complicated and intricate matter to compare all he bids and find out which makes the lowest

average price.

To arrive at this result it is necessary to search the records of the Custom House to know how many packages in each class of merchandise are likely to be handled. This takes time, and the work of commarison has only just been completed by the experts employed by the Collector and by Auditor Perry. The new building of the Women's Medical College

the experts employed by the Collector and by Auditor Perry.

The result has been to show that the bids of Mr. Briggs are the lowest of the sight competitors. The second lowest bidder is Mr. Biglin, and the figures of Mr. Briggs are from twelve to twenty per cent lower than those of Mr. Biglin. The Collector has, therefore, recommended to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury that the contract be awarded to Mr. Briggs.

In making this recommendation that the present democratic contractor be rotained the Collector has simply obeyed the law; but of course his decision will be received with disgust by Biglin and his friends.

simply obeyed the law; but of course his decision will be received with disgust by Biglin and his friends.

It is said that, even if Biglin's figures had been the lowest, it is not at all certain that the Collector would have recommended him; because, as the records of the Custom House show, when Biglin had this contract under Collector Merritt there were many complaints as to his bad service, and Secretary Folger, after an investigation, found them to be so well founded that he abrogated Biglin's contract.

On the other hand there are no complaints as to Briggs' admiristration, and it is admitted that he has carried out his contract faithfully.

MIL BRIGGS' ADVANTAGE.

In making his offers for a renewal of his contract Mr. Briggs has had this great advantage over his competitors—that his three years' experience has taught him the relative quantities of the various articles of merchandise to be handled, the distances they were to be carted, &c. He could, therefore, make estimates on the different sorts of merchandise with a knowledge of an infinite variety of details which no cutsider could possibly possess, even with access to Custom House records and "points" from Custom House employes.

Of course Collector Erhanit's recommendation is not final. The decision rests with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, or, perhaps, under present circumstances, with the President himself, for to that high aauthority Mr. Biglin and his friends will be sure to appeal.

that figs anthority are bigs and the besure to appeal.

They will go to Washington at once and call President Harrison's attention to the face that the contract is a very valuable piece of political patronage and that in the present disorganized and discontented condition of the republican party in this city it will be a dreadful mistake to give a \$200,000 or \$300,000 plum to a democrat.

MEYER AND THE QUEER BOX.

HE THOUGHT IT CONTAINED A DRUG AND THAT A NEGRO INTENDED TO ROB HIM.

Samuel Meyer, proprietor of a cigar store at No. 166 West street, Newark, N. J., insisted Saturday that he was on Friday night the victim of an intended robbery that failed to materialize. He says he was alone in the store about nine o'clock when ne was alone in the store about nine o'clock when a young negro entered and asked for a certain brand of chewing tobacco which was not in stocs.

The negro then asked for a small quantity of snuif. While weighing this, Mr. Meyer says, he feit that he was gradually becoming unconscious. Turning around he saw that the colored man had placed a small box on the counter, the lid of which was off, and a peculiar odor was coming from it.

which was on the specime cool from it.

Mr. Meyer says he concluded that the negro intended to rob and perhaps kill him. With a mighty effort, he says, he reached the window and with his flat smashed the gnass. The cool night air came in and despatched the drowsy feeling produced by the contents of the box. As he looked toward the contents of the box. As he looked toward the contents of the war are volver and with an oath

exclaimed:—"If you say a word I'll put daylight through you!"
Then, with the weapon pointed at Mr. Meyer's head, he retreated toward the door and quickly throwing it open went down Springisld avenue from West atreet.

The noise of the breaking glass attracted a crowd of people, and Captain Glori, of the Fourth precinct police, went to the store and made an investigation. No trace of the colored man or the mysterious box could be found.

Meyer was very weak from fright, and a physician declared that to his knowledge there was no drug that would work on the sonses of a white man and not affect a colored man.

Meyer acknowledged that he was subject to tainting spells and the physician and police think that the cigar dealer was solved with one of them when the negro was in the store, which so frightened the latter that he fied.